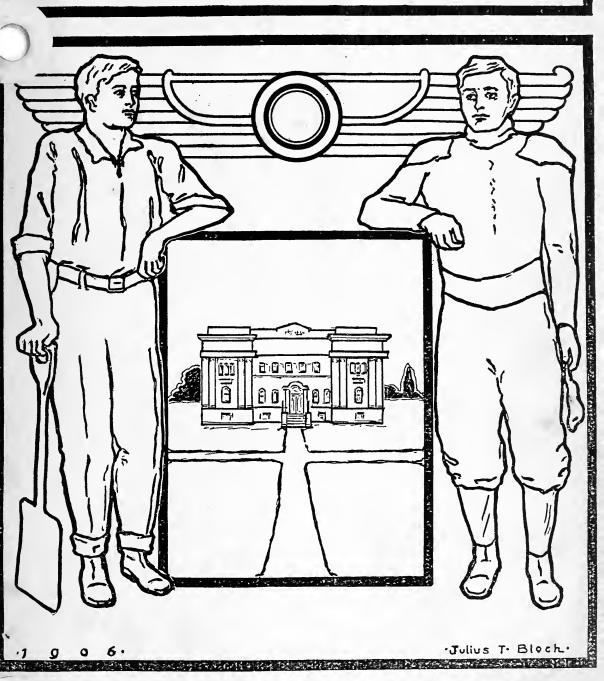
•THE GLEANER•



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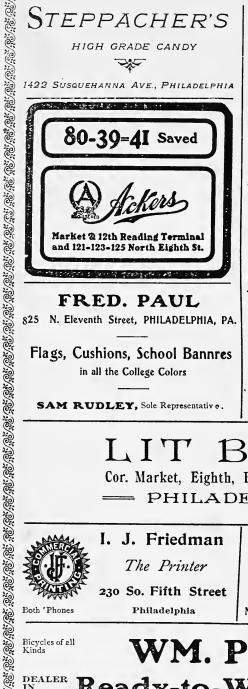
Vol. VI NOVEMBER, 1906 No. 8

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Vol. VI National Farm School, November, 1906 No. 8

An Automobile Episode.

"Hello, Jack! Do you want to take a ride with me?" was the remark I heard as I was walking down E——street one fine summer day. As I turned around, I recognized my old schoolmate, Alice Watt, who had lately returned from a tour through Europe.

"Very pleased to see you, Alice," I replied as I eagerly grasped her gentle hand. "I shall be very glad to take a ride with you, providing you will relate your trip abroad to me."

"Now, Jack," replied Alice, "you know that I wil try to make the ride as enjoyable as I can, but we will postpone ta'king of my trip through Europe, until the next time you come up to the house."

So I agreed to that; but I noticed an unusual expression on Alice's face when I mentioned her trip to Europe.

Now Alice was not a beautiful girl, but with her sparkling black eyes and smiling countenance she was very attractive and pleasing to look at. Her father, a wealthy New Yorker, could not do enough for his only child and on her eighteenth birthday he presented her with a costly "auto." The machine, a seventy horse-power motor, was equipped with all the latest improvements.

Upon entering the "auto," I noticed that the chauffeur was a foreigner,

who appeared to be either a Frenchman or an Italian. I was surprised that Miss Watt would employ a man with such an awkward countenance, and who seemed to be casting unfriendly glances at me.

Upon seating myself, Miss Watt ordered the chauffeur to "spin" out to the suburbs. Through the "chuggings" of the engine I thought I heard a murmur of anger come from the chauffeur's lips. I knew not what caused me to have such curious suspicions against that man, but had I known what was going to transpire during that ride, I would never have taken it. Surely I would have had less gray hairs in my head. Yet it was instrumental in causing happiness.

We were now going at a lively rate; and Miss Watt seemed to have a troubled expression on her face.

"Look, Alice," I said, "is not this scenery magnificent? But do tell me, why you have that expression of fear on your face? You are not afraid of the chauffeur leading us astray, are you?"

"You've guessed it right, Jack," she replied. "It is a long story and I will tell it to you. Perhaps you can offer your assistance, or at least some advice."

"While traveling in Italy, I met an Italian count who was greatly favored by the King. It happened that he Wherever we went, we were sure to meet him.

"He would send me flowers, candies and letters, but as soon as he would call at the hotel, I would return his card to him through the porter. He became enraged at me for this and swore that he would have revenge, by trying to make my life as miserable as possible. Thenceforth, whenever father and I would go for a walk, he would be behind us, sneering and making ugly faces at us."

"But, Alice," said I, "why did you not seek safety and respect at the hands of the American Embassy, for your father and self are full-blooded Americans and would have the American army and navy to back you in any foreign controversy."

"That would have been very foolish," she replied, "for it would have caused quite a lot of talk and disturbance in the various papers."

"We soon left Italy for home, and we saw nothing of the count, until we were about to land from the steamer, when father pointed out his scowling face to me.

"I had been at home but two hours, when the count rang the bell at the front door. He wished to inform me, so he said, of his presence and that he would call the following evening. The next morning I told my brother Herbert of my experience with the count and he asked me to let him know the next time the count would call. Well, Herbert was informed of the count's coming, and you should have witnessed the thrashing that count received.

"The next day I received a letter from the count, which threatened me with death and I immediately turned it over to the police."

your father and self are Americans and would have the American army and navy to back you in any foreign controversy."

"What's the matter, Alice?" I asked as I felt her give a sudden shudder and turn ghastly pale.

"My God! Jack, look! There is the count in disguise, running this very machine with our lives in his hands. Can you not do something to save us Jack? For look, we are going at a tremendous rate and are not many miles from the ocean front; it means sudden death to us, if we do not slow up pretty quick."

"So you have recognized me, have you, Miss Watt? It is too late now," continued the count, "and before many more minutes have passed there will be three corpses floating in the Atlantic Ocean."

"Count, for God's sake, have mercy." replied Alice, but the Italian wretch only laughed the louder.

I could see by the expression on the face of the count that he was only a raving maniac and that I would have to act very quickly, if I wished to save our lives. I was unarmed, and throwing off my coat I waited till the count turned his head around to laugh at us once more.

As he did so, I sunk my fingers into his throat, and pressed until his eyes bulged out of their sockets and his tongue hung out of his mouth. Quickly releasing one hand from him, I reached over and pulled the motion lever. The act was executed a little too slow, and the machine with the three of us leaped into the Atlantic.

Fortunately I was a good swimmer, ana, grasping Miss Watt around the waist, I kept her head above water until assistance reached us. The count's body was found floating in the ocean a few days later.

Miss Watt and I have since been married; but nothing will ever tempt os again to take an automobile ride.

WM. A. LAUCHMAN, '09.

Dairy Development in the United States.

No branch of agriculture has seen the progress in modern science, art and invention as dairying has during the nineteenth century. In nearly every section of this country dairying has spread with such rapidity, that it has become one of the most important branches of agriculture.

Before this marked improvement it had been the practiced idea of the farmer to keep cows for the only reason that cows were a part of the farm stock. The care of milk, the making of cheese and butter, were governed by the women. There was no regular market.

The milch cows were generally kept in a wretched condition; little care being given to them. They were put on pasture as early in the spring as possible, and kept there throughout the summer. During the severe weather, they were housed in poorly built sheds, where proper attention was generally lacking. The products were poor; and some of the methods used today with reason, were constantly used in those days without the "whys" and "wherefores." But gradually improvements came, till today a new era in dairying seems to have been reached.

The farmer seeing that the demand for dairy products was beyond the supply, began to use better methods. From 1850 to 1875 was a period of marked progress. Cows of the dairy type became more favorable to the farmers. Cheese factories were es-The price of dairy protablished. ducts began to increase. The price of cheese (one of the most salable products of the farm) rose from ten to fifteen cents per pound within three years after the improvements were made. Butter factories were also established; and Jesse Williams, of Oneida County, New York, is credited with opening the first one in the year 1851.

It was not long before mechanism was applied to the dairy. The churns, butter workers, and setting-pans were wonderfully improved upon; and all this tended towards making the creamery business more profitable.

Then a few dairy associations were organized for the purpose of encouraging pure breeding of stock. "The American Dairy Association," which was organized in 1863, was the first known.

The Shorthorn breed was the foundation upon which many dairy herds were built. But today this breed is generally grown for beef; their dairy qualities having been greatly decreased. Among the most popular dairy breeds are: Holstein-Friesians, Ayrshire, Jersey, and the Guernsey. two former breeds are noted for the quantity of milk produced. two latter for the quality. With these improvements of dairy stock. price of a good milch cow has today, increased more than two-fold price thirty years ago.

The milk separator and the Babcock tester have greatly aided our dairying possibilities. And we may wait with patience for the many more improvements, which are bound to be made in the near future. Then the question of making dairying more profitable will be solved.

HARRY SCHULMANN, '08.

Thanksgiving Day-

Thanksgiving was first celebrated in the year 1621, one year after the arrival of the Pilgrims at Plymouth on the Mayflower. Having gone through many hardships in the old world, through religious persecutions, this was the first time they had plenty and were free from the reign of the tyrannical governments. After their harvest was gathered, they went out hunting and fishing to prepare for a contemplated feast, which was to take place on a day appointed by Gov.

William Bradford. Among the fowls the turkey was found to be in great abundance. It is for this reason that, today, the turkey is held with such pride at the Thanksgiving dinner table.

Until the year 1817, it was customary for the Governor of each state to appoint a day of Thanksgiving, whenever he thought it necessary. But in this year, Governor DeWitt Clinton, of New York, proclaimed Thanksgiving to be held annually in that state. Pennsylvania and other of the Eastern states soon followed this example. The western states were much slower in adopting this custom. Illinois, for example, was admitted as a state in the year 1818, but did not adopt the custom of observing Thanksgiving until the year 1840.

In the year 1863, President Lincoln issued a proclamation appointing the last Thursday of November as a day of Thanksgiving and prayer. The closing part of this document read as follows:

"I recommend to the people of the United States that while offering up the ascriptions justly due to God for such singular deliverances and blessings, they do also with humble penitence for our national perserverance and disobedience, commend to his tender care all those who have become widows, orphans, mourners, or sufferers in the lamentable civil strife in which we are unaviodably engaged; and fervently implore the interposition of the Almighty hand to heal the wounds of the nation and restore it, as soon as may be consistent with the divine purposes, to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquility and union."

Since that year every President of the United States has appointed the last Thursday of November as a national holiday, upon which we all deliver thanks and prayer for blessings rendered during the past year.

LOUIS OSTROLENK, '09.

Agricultural Machinery.

When one, who is familiar with the machinery on a modern farm, stops to consider that fifty years ago there was no such machinery, he can hardly realize how the farm work was done.

To give the reader some idea of the difference farm machinery has made in the promotion of agriculture, we will first cite the manure spreader as an example. In the present day the farmer will drive his manure spreader to the manure pile, load it, and drive to the place where he wishes it spread. Then he will set the machinery in motion, and drive on until the manure is all spread. Whereas ten years ago, when the manure was spread by hand both time and labor were wasted. It would take two men and a team nearly three times as long to spread a load by hand as it takes the spreader. Furthermore the manure is spread more uniformly by the spreader, thereby saving enough manure to make the spreader profitable

Then comes the plow. Although the improved, steel beam, single furrow plow is still much in use, man's inventive mind had not yet been satisfied. Today we have a gang plow, which can turn as many as fourteen furrows, where the single plow turns one.

The grain drill and the various planters, have also tended to develop our farm methods. Because of the uniformity of sowing, the grain drill increases the crop over three times that received by broadcasting. Thus making three blades of grass grow where one grew before.

An expert with the potato planter can plant between six and eight acres a day: where, by the old method, an expert can hardly plant one acre a day. The corn planter also will do ten times as much work as was done

formerly. Is it any wonder that the field of agricu'ture has become so broad with such development?

The mowing machine, the corn harvester and the reaper and binder have almost revolutionized farming, by increasing the amount of work done tenfold. The harvester and the reaper and binder also save labor and time, by tying up small bundles which are convenient to handle.

With the hay loader the farmer is enabled to save considerable labor and time during the busiest season of the year; and with the hayfork an expert can unload a ton of hay in twenty minutes, which would otherwise take about two hours.

The steam cornsheller is also a remarkable invention. It takes about one hundred minutes to shell a bushel of corn by hand, and about one minute by the steam sheller. Think of how much money the steam sheller saves in a state where millions of bushels of corn are raised annually.

Dairying has also been made profitable by modern inventions. The improved gasoline engines and silage cutters enable a dairy farmer to store away an excellent winter roughage at the cost of about \$1.50 a ton.

The separator has also done much for dairying. By the old method of skimming nearly one percent, of butter fat was left in the skim milk, but separated skim milk usually contains no more than one-tenth percent. The saving in this instance is certainly appreciable to most up-to-date dairymen.

But above all these inventions are two machines which are responsible for the achievements made in agriculture in the great West. Both these machines are operated by traction engines and are very complicated. The first is a machine which is capable of preparing and sowing eighty acres of grain per day. The second machine is a grain harvester which cuts and gathers heads, utilizing the straw for fuel.

Such achievements prove that mechanism has certainly played an important part in the development of the agricultural industry in the United States.

LOUIS LIEB, '09.

The Literary Society.

The Farm School Literary Society was called to order at 7 o'clock on the evening of October 13th by President Leon. Being the first meeting held this year, no regu'ar program was arranged, but a voluntary program was proposed.

Thereupon, Joe Wiseman addressed the Society on the subject of "Political Economy," which proved to be very interesting as well as instructive. Other members discussed various topics before the Society; and after transacting all business, the meeting adjourned.

The following program has been arranged by the Program Committee, for two weeks hence:

Current Events of the Farm...Frank Preference of Practical to Scientific

Farming Brown
Essay Lieb
Book Review Feldman
Humorous Reading Fink
"Curse of Regulus" Berg
Experience Acquired in the Poultry

Business at Farm School ... Major Debate:

Resolved: That the Simplified Method of Spelling should be Adopted.

Affirmative: Green and Rudley.

Negative: Anderson and Stabinsky Question BoxBy Members

^{&#}x27;Tis only noble to be good.—Tennyson,

THE GLEANER

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The migration to the farming districts of the far West and Canada is becoming more intense each

Such opportunities as are offered in these sections, are too good to be overlooked; and many, especially our young agriculturists are readily occupying these lands, which, only a few years back, were mostly deserted. In consequence of the bright prospects in these far-off districts,

the land in this section is becoming greatly lowered in value. Speaking to a farmer who has farmed in Bucks county for the past fifty years, he said: "My land, which was valued at one hundred dollars per acre thirty years ago, will not bring half that amount at present. Canada is too much of an inducement for the present farmer."

Therefore, judging from present conditions, it is easily seen how pros-West and Canada are perous the become. Already enough wheat grown in west-Canada to almost supply the world's demand. Likewise has the supply of corn reached an overwhelming stage in the West. "By its agriculture is the wealth of a country measured," was the saying of one of our great thinkers. How true, and how fully realized this is becoming.

How careless we are at times in neglecting certain duties, for the reason that some other engagement is at hand. And if we could only avoid such negligence, how much more responsible would we become-how much it would mean to us when we go out prepared to enter real life.

We must learn how to meet an emergency. If by chance you are invited to a party or perhaps to a theatre engagement, and you have your lessons to prepare, arrange so as to be able to meet both-lessons and pleasure. Again, I repeat: learn to meet an emergency.

Very often do we hear this ques-"What is the Farm tion asked: School spirit?""

If I were to say that it is much like the usual spirit found in many schools, my statement would be far from being correct. For the "Farm School spirit" is contagious; and one cannot help get it, when he breathes its air.

From early morn till after dawn does this enthusiastic fever spread. During work, as well as recreation, does its sounds vibrate through the air. It is certainly something which is hard to understand; nevertheless, it is so.

With colors high
Draws Farm School nigh,
When the football game begins;
And the "Rif—Raf—Ruf,"
With other hot stuff,
To the front does her soon bring.

* * *

It was only a short time ago that Mrs. John VanVorst produced documents, bringing to light unknown evidence of the new slavery, tending to corrupt the South. In those documents facts are given showing how children, some but eight and nine years old, are kept back from receiving an education; instead, they are placed in the cotton mills, where their whole lives are spent in constant toil, at starving wages.

No wonder the cry of "absolute ignorance" comes from the South. In some states it has been found necessary to disfranchise certain classes, while in others, they have been forced to exclude these classes from certain pleasures granted in a free government.

Education is what the South lacks, and furthermore, the encouragement for education. It has often been discussed whether or not the South has any future for certain industries. It can safely be said that not until she realizes the value of educating her numbers, can she become fully successful in the cotton industry. It is plain enough that with education comes invention, achievement and success.

Finally the harvesting and hard work of the summer are over. The farmer will now be able to devote

* * *

more time to reading and pondering over plans for the coming year.

If the poultry was a failure or the results from the cows were poor, now is the time to think of how these misfortunes may be avoided in the future. Remember that only by making mistakes and then realizing them, can one become fully successful in his operations.

Think of the improvements that ought to be made. What crops are to be included in the rotation? Consider the most economical way of treating your land before sowing. Remember that "work we'll planned is half done."

Alumni Notes.

A short time ago we were yisited by Saul Roose, of the '06 class, who was en route to New York City to spend a few weeks' vacation. Mr. Roose, since his graduation, has had charge of a general farm in Virginia. It is his intention to enter, either, the Veterinary Department at the University of Pennsylvania or the State Agricultural College, in the very near future.

Harry Sadler, '03, was with us for two days. He spoke very optimistically of the improvements made since he had left the school. At present he is employed near Pittsburg, Pa.

Charles Horn, of the Class of '06, paid us a visit a few weeks ago and was very heartily received by many of the students, with whom he had become closely attached while in the school. At present he is managing a dairy establishment at Mamaroneck, New York.

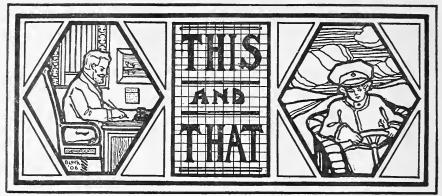
A Vassal Now.

A kingly man, on queenly girls

He was a perfect crank.

He wed one of the precious pearls

And got reduced in rank.—Ex.



By "Fillie Graduate."

In making his bow before the readers of THE GLEANER, "Filie Graduate" desires to say that it is without malice aforethought or sinister motive of any kind that he has emerged from his obscurity and has consented to once more enter the limelight of school journalism. The fact is that there are so many things preying in the mind of "Fillie Graduate" that he is simply forced to unload himself. This he will do from time to time in the form of short notes on "This and That." Wide as the field is which these notes are intended to cover, yet they will be easily divided by an analytical mind into two classes; those which are good, and those which are original. In order to gain your attention, "Fillie Graduate" will treat you first to a "chunk" of the former class.

A Mid-Winter's Wail

The following was taken from a North Dakota paper (when the Editor wasn't looking):

"It is reported that one of our fastidious newly married young ladies kneads bread with her gloves on. The incident may be somewhat peculiar, but there are others. The Editor of this paper needs bread with his shoes on; needs bread with his shirt on; needs bread with his pants on; and unless some of the delinquent subscribers of this old rag of freedom pay up before long, he will need bread without a d——— thing on—and North

Dakota is no Garden of Eden in the winter time."

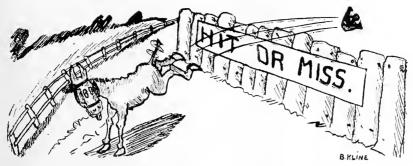
Respectfully do I submit the above to the consideration of the Business Manager of THE GLEANER.

Compensation

In the field of philosophical essays, Ralph Waldo Emerson stands foremost among the Americans; and "Compensation" is, I think, his best essay. If you have never read it do so now. It will enable you to view in a new light many events of current interest. Take, for example, the failure of the Real Estate Trust Co., of Philadelphia; and, more particularly, the part that the president, Frank K. Hipple, played in the calamity. Before his death Mr. Hipple was deemed by all who knew him, as a man of sterling character and unquestionable value. He was pointed out to the rising generation as a paragon of all the virtues-an example of all that is best in the commercial, civic, and religious life of an American citizen. And yet today this same Frank K. Hipple, disgraced and despised, occupies a suicide's grave, and those, who had previously been the most eager to praise him, are now the loudest in denouncing him.

A Peerless Leader

One of the strongest personalities at the front of American politics today is that of William Jennings Bry-(Continued on Page 12).



That "Mickie" is a learned man, I've often heard it said. Although he is not learned.

I'll agree that he's well "red."

Miller, '07—"All this towel is good for, is to wipe the pump. That's what I brought it down here for." (At that instant he draws it across his mouth.)

Stern, '08—"Say, Green, what makes you act like a Freshman?"

Green, '07—"Oh, I can't help it. I'm Green, you know."

Doctor K—"Schulman, have you got the time ———?"

Schulman, '08 (interrupting)—"Yes, sir six-thirty."

Doctor K.—"No. I mean the time to do an errand for me?"

* * *
Notice on Bulletin Board

He told us he'd played football, And lots of other stuff—

It took just one short practice To prove "he" was a bluff.

"Arkansas" (reading the above)—
"Now, I wonder who they mean?"

A dentist always comes in contact with honest and open-faced people.

Friedman, '09—"Have you no crates, somewhere's over here?"

"Dick" Anderson, '07—"Why, no. Doesn't it take 'push' to get a 'pull?"

Lauchman, '09-"Say, 'Dick,' can't you push without pulling?"

Weil, '10—"But I don't see how a fellow can harrow with that plow!"

Harry Frank, '07—'I don't know how to act crazy."

"Cully" Margulies — "Ne'er mind "Tub'—just be natural."

Kline, '09 (as Green, '09, lifts him up)—"Now, Green, for heaven's sake, remember you're the only support 1 have."

Ratner, '09—"That cow is becoming baldheaded on her tail."

Fleischer, '08 (to Wallman, an inquisitive Freshman)—"Well, you see, we have but one buttermilk cow."

How peculiar that the farmer can water all his stock without causing the slightest stir in Wall Street,

Wallman, 'to.—"What can a fellow do here on a Sunday affernoon?"

Green, 'o7.—"Oh, most anything—read or sleep."

Wallman, '10.—" But I haven't got anything to read."

Green, '07.-Then sleep."

Will somebody kindly explain to Weil. '10, why hens lay eggs on Sundays as well as week days?



FOOTBALL

Varsity, 16: Scrubs, 0.

After two weeks of rudimentary training, Coach Durward selected eleven men and lined them up against the scrubs. The showing made was most gratifying to him and the assistants.

The back field, especially, showed remarkable speed and at times carried the scrubs off their feet. The new rules, in fact, seemed to favor the team as a whole.

The scrubs put up a hard fight and were able to hold the 'varsity to the law score of 16 to 0.

The line-up was as follows:

'VARSITY.	Scrubs.
SchlessingerL.I	Major(Schulman)
Leon (Fleischer)L.'	ΓAarons
GreenL.C	GWiseman
Feldman	
RatnerR	
FrankR.	T Fink
S:hulman (Major)R	E Weil
Rudley	
Fleischer (Leon)L.	H Marguiles
Miller R.	
EiebF.	
	•

Farm School, 9; Germantown, 0

At three o'clock on Friday, October 5th, Farm School lined-up against the team representing the Germantown Academy. The weather was favorable, and the teams being evenly

matched prophesied a strong game. The number of spectators had dwindled down from the usual mark, owing to the fact that the game was played on such an inopportune day.

The first half commenced with Miller, of Farm School kicking off to Germantown, who returned the ball four yards. On the first two plays Germantown tried Farm School's line, but succeeded in making only short Germantown punted. School received ball; and on the first play Miller circled the left end for twenty yards. Lieb advanced seven yards. In this manner Farm School gained ground gradually till reaching the forty-yard line. Here a forward pass between Miller and Major netted ten yards. Farm School was then held for downs, and consequently forced to punt. Germantown, shortly after fumbled, and Rudley of Farm School recovered the ball. The ball was advanced to the fifteen-yard line, where Schlessinger tried a drop for goal, which proved successful. From this time to the end of the first half the ball remained mostly in Germantown's territory. The half ended with Germantown making an unsuccessful attempt at a forward pass; Major, of School recovering the ball. Farm Score: Farm School, 4; Germantown, 0.

(Continued on Page 12).



It is with desired hopes of carrying forward the good work commenced by the former editor, who has been forced to resign on account of other pressing work, that I become editor of this valuable department. It shall be my aim to give facts concerning the work at the School and on other agricultural topics, in as general and brief way as possible, so as to make the department interesting to all, and not solely to the agricultural student.

Farm Department

With the installments of a twenty-five thousand gallon water tank and a large stationary gasoline engine, capable of filling the tank in six hours, the farm department will be relieved of the problem of supplying the horses and cattle with sufficient water. Often during the summer the supply of water was low, as we had to depend, mostly upon one windmill to keep a steady supply. But with this improvement, the water question is solved.

We have about thirty acres of field corn, which we are at present busily engaged in husking. The crop has been fairly good considering all the conditions it has undergone.

Our silos, with a combined capacity of two hundred tons, have been filled. At present we are feeding the ensilage to the cattle. The object in storing away ensilage is to provide a

greed feed, which enables the cows to keep up a good flow of milk during the winter months.

Experiments made by various experimental stations, show that coin when put into an air-tight silo, loses a very small percent of its sugar, which is a very valuable constituent in corn. Therefore a very cheap and relished food, capable of holding its quality for a long time, is before the eyes of all dairy farmers.

Last year the silos were filled in a hurry and tramped as well as possible. But this year we filled them slowly and by so doing considerable settling had taken place. The result is that a larger amount of fodder has been stored in the given space, and the labor of tramping saved.

Horticultural Department

Under the supervision of Professor Durward, our green houses are now in excellent condition.

New benches, ninety feet long and eight feet wide, have been placed in them; and the green houses, in general, have been repaired. The Theresa Loeb green house has been filled with carnations, and the Rose Krauskopf green house contains one bench of tomato plants, and two benches of bedding plants.

The lawns on the campus have been recently cut, and, as the grass was quite long, it leaves a good mulch for the winter months.

(Continued from Page 8.) an. Whatever may be our party affiliations—no matter how much or how little we may be in sympathy with Mr. Bryan's views—we must, nevertheless, admire the popularity and ability of the man, who at the age of forty-six, has been twice a candidate for the highest office within the gift of the people of the United States, and is at present generally recognized as the only man who could stand any chance of leading the Democratic forces to victory two years hence.

Only a short time ago, it was customary to refer to Mr. Bryan as a "lead head" or a "has been." Today he is regarded by the Democrats, throughout the country, as their "peerless leader:" and by the Republicans as their most formidable opponent.

Rejecting Manuscripts

Every Editor of THE GLEANER has been confronted with the problem of how to word the rejection of manuscripts, in such a manner, as to avoid discouraging further effort. Perhaps, in the future they might profit by the example of the Chinese Editor, who, in rejecting manuscripts say:

"We have read it with infinite delight. By the holy ashes of our ancestors we swear that we have never seen so superb a manuscript. His Majesty, the Emperor, our exalted master, if we were to print it, wou'd command us to take it as a model, and never publish anything of a less marked quality. As we could not obey this order more than once in one hundred thousand years, we are compelled to send back your divine manuscript, and beg a thousand pardons."

ATHLETICS

(Continued from Page 10).

The second half opened with Germantown kicking to Farm School. Rudley received the ball and advanced ten yards. On a forward pass Major advanced the ball fifteen vards. Fleisher got away "around the

right end for ten yards. Farm School was then penalized fifteen yards for holding, and thereby forced to punt. Germantown advanced down the field gradually, but was soon held and forced to punt. Farm School then returned the ball with consecutive gains. The work done by Lieb in piercing Germantown's line was remarkable and soon resulted in his carrying the ball across the goal-line for a touchdown. Miller fai'ed to kick goal by a few inches.

Germantown chose to kick off to Farm School. On a criss-cross between the ends. Schlessinger broke away for twenty yards. Farm School gained ground continually until reaching the forty-yard line, when time was called. The final score stoods Farm School, 9: Germantown, n.

The line-up was as follows:

Farm School 9. Germantown o.

Referees: McCarthy and Horn. Umpires: Condor and McCarthy. Head Linesman: Durward. Length of ha'ves 15 minutes.

The following schedule has been arranged by Manager Miller for the remainder of the season:

October 16.—Penn Charter.

October 20 .- New Jersey S. S.

October 23.—Roman Catholic High.

October 27.—Easton High.

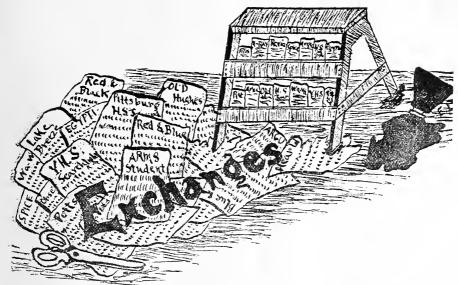
November 3.—Trenton High.

November 9.—Philip Brooks' Academy.

November 13.-Open.

November 17.—Central Manual.

November 24.—Trenton High.



"Where there is life—there is always hope," was the saying of a wise man; and this fact is beyond dispute.

As this is our third issue, we have been expecting by this time to see most of our old exchanges on our table, but somehow or other they have failed to appear.

We are fully aware of the fact that the editors have their hands full, being inexperienced in this kind of work, which, for the first number especially, is done mostly by the editors themselves with little support from the student body. No matter how disappointing this last fact is—it is incurable—and exists in most all schools.

In our opinion, the students should help and assist in this work, with as much interest and enthusiasm as they do on the gridiron. Help your staff along in their noble, but hard, work and you will never regret it. Do not become discouraged if you fail at the beginning; and do not, by any means, lay down your arms, but try, try again!

The "Mirror," (Central High) was the first exchange to appear on our table. We hope it will continue to keep the good work up in the future. The October issue of the "Red and Back" (Central Manual) has made its debut with a very neat and attractive cover design. The Scientific Department is good and should be very interesting to the reading public.

It was rather a surprise to us to receive the Commencement number of the "Red and Black" (Reading High) at such a late date. Better late than never.

It seems very astounding that the Editor of the Athletic Department of the "Crimson and White," (Pottsvi'le High) although being himself a captain of a football team, should be under such a false idea as to say, that under the new rules of football it is rather an impossibility to get hurt. Very well! A little more personal practice on the gridiron will not fail to change his opinion.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following exchanges: Red and Black (Central Manual), Mirror (Central High), Crimson and White (Pottsville High), Tome (Jacob Tome Institute), Signal (Mass. State Agr. College), Students' Herald (Kansas State Agr. College), State Collegian (Penna. State College).

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